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method should be replaced by the modern scientific method of procedure through "a permanent technical bureau of tariff research, to collect, analyze, and report industrial and commercial data, domestic and foreign, for the use and guidance of Congress and the executive departments" (p. 58).

Social Wrongs and State Responsibilities. By WILLIAM JANDUS. Cleveland: Horace Carr, 1913. 12mo, pp. vi+143. \$1.50.

In this little volume the author has attempted to set aside the generally accepted current economic theories and in their stead to place the "law of solvent functions and the economic equation." By the law of solvent functions is meant "the supersolvency of commercial values and that such a law depends upon the liquefaction of an asset comprehensive enough to hold the values of commerce supersolvent"—presumably the state ownership of land. His economic equation is $P = \frac{E}{R}$. That is, one unit of productive potential E , exerted upon one unit of resistance R , will yield one unit of product P . He states that "the economic equation is exactly paralleled by Ohm's law of electricity."

The world is insolvent and out of its insolvency arises capital, credit, and interest. The capitalistic class is the predatory class, the parasites of society. Actual insolvency is prevented by the creation of credit which redounds to the benefit of the capitalistic class. Without this credit, created by the capitalists for their own special benefit, society would immediately become bankrupt.

While many unquestioned social evils are pointed out by the author, his analysis of the causes of these social evils is as far from convincing as his method of solution would be impracticable and inadequate.

Economic Determinism. By LIDA PARCE. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1913. 12mo, pp. 155. \$1.00.

It is rather difficult to describe the subject-matter of this little book. In a sense it embraces within its covers three distinct studies: a brief history of the nations of the world from the economic standpoint, a review of woman's position in society throughout history, and a defense of economic determinism.

At the best, 145 short pages of large print is too small a space for the task. As it is, the book is naïve, dilettante chatter on the above-mentioned subjects. Its only justification should be sought in the possible help to beginners in history in the way of reacting against elementary official histories which confine themselves to wars and lives of rulers. But even in this respect the book can hardly be recommended. It is so general and vague, imparts so little definite information, the facts are so mixed up with the writer's own loose interpretations, it is written in such a partisan spirit, that the few hours one has to spend

in going through the book are likely to be a waste—surely so is the dollar one has to pay for it.

The publishers have among their ten-cent pamphlets works containing more material and a better explanation of what economic determinism really is.

Studies in Agricultural Economics. Edited by PROFESSOR LEWIS H. HANEY. Bulletin 298 of the University of Texas. Austin: University of Texas, 1913. pp. 132.

The bulletin is a collection of "undergraduate studies in agricultural economics," as the editor himself puts it, the work being done under the auspices of the "Texas Applied Economics Club." A good deal of space has been devoted to the discussion of agricultural co-operation, and especially to the Danish and German co-operative methods in credit, production, and marketing, and the question as to the possibility of their adaptation, with some modifications, to American conditions. The next important topic is the problem of agricultural labor which is as acute in Texas as in any other part of the United States. The establishment of state bureaus of employment has been suggested to supply the seasonal demand for labor, while agricultural education might put a stop to the rural exodus. Another important point brought out is the relative decrease of the Negro population from 24.7 per cent of the entire population of the state in 1880 to 17.7 per cent in 1910. The increasing demand, during this period, for the kind of labor which Negroes had generally performed was met by the rapid influx of Mexican labor.

The Labour Movement. By L. T. HOBHOUSE. 3d ed. New York: Macmillan, 1912. 8vo, pp. 159. \$1.00 net.

Mr. Hobhouse is a mild radical in labor matters. In this little book, he discusses the various tendencies in the labor movement, chiefly of England, and attempts to show that "all ways lead to Rome," the writer's particular Rome being an industrial democracy. With the exception of a rather able account of the co-operative movement in England, the book offers very little new in the way of either material or methods of approach. An effort is made to prove to the various groups within the labor ranks that, after all, their differences are not as grave as the partisan leaders assert them to be. *The Labour Movement* is a good book for those who would begin their acquaintance with radicalism; its easy style, undogmatic and clear exposition make it pleasant reading.